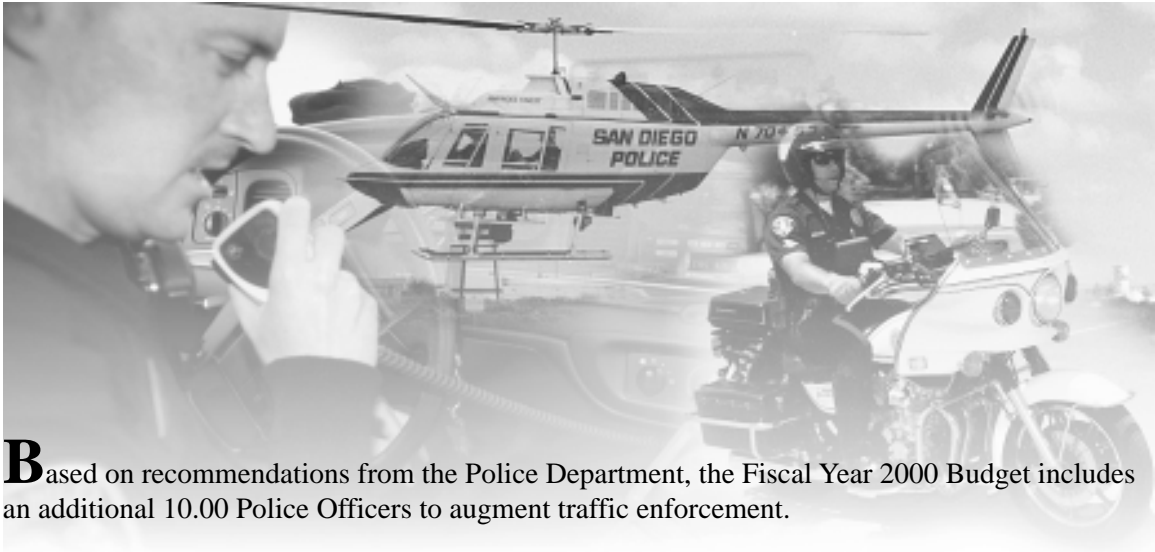


Public Safety – Traffic Safety Program



Based on recommendations from the Police Department, the Fiscal Year 2000 Budget includes an additional 10.00 Police Officers to augment traffic enforcement.

The objective of the Traffic Operations Unit is to enforce state and local traffic laws through routine and specialized traffic enforcement by patrol vehicle and motorcycle. Officers perform patrol and traffic investigations including fatal, felony, major injury, hit-and-run and City-equipment traffic accidents. They also conduct major drunk driving enforcement and education efforts.

As crime rates have dropped in the City, Area Station Captains have received an increase in requests for traffic enforcement from very frustrated citizens, including letters, calls and grievances at community meetings.

In response to the increase in citizen complaints, the Department is developing a plan for increased traffic enforcement throughout the City. This plan will include all areas of enforcement, but will place greatest emphasis on aggressive drivers (road rage), congestion, and residential speeding (especially in the proximity of schools). In addition to these specific areas, additional officers will result in improved service response, more proactive enforcement, and greater partnership with communities.

Aggressive Drivers – During patrol, motor officers actively observe the violations associated with aggressive drivers: unsafe lane changes, tailgating, and speeding. These officers provide high-profile traffic enforcement and are very mobile for quick response to enforcement needs.

Congestion – Citizens have identified a significant problem with congestion on local streets; the plan will use various strategies to address this issue. As an example, officers at one area station recently conducted a special enforcement effort targeting motorists that cut off other drivers trying to enter freeways. Officers positioned themselves at problem freeway entrances and issued 600 citations. Congestion was significantly reduced and there was a very positive response demonstrated by the public. The freeway entrances were monitored the following month and improvement in traffic flow was sustained.

Policy Issues and Budgetary Themes

Residential Speeding – Traffic operations will be expanded to include speed enforcement around schools. The plan will also proactively address other daytime and nighttime traffic issues as identified by citizens and law enforcement.

Service Response Time/Proactive Enforcement – Currently, traffic officers are inundated with requests for service and are only able to validate and respond to the complaint. With additional officers, response time to citizen complaints will be improved, and problem areas can be proactively revisited. A staff increase would allow more time to train, work with City Traffic Engineering, and educate the public. More officers will also help maintain general traffic enforcement efforts during the increased number of special events held in the City.

Community Partnership – Additional proactive time will allow more opportunity for community involvement. Officers will work with individual citizens and groups to identify specific concerns and solutions, such as DUI enforcement in the beach area.

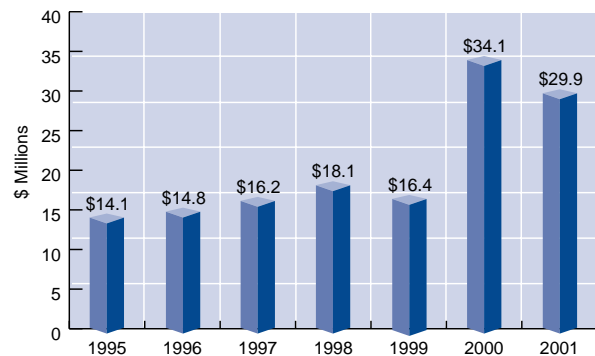
Street Maintenance – Roadway Enhancement Program



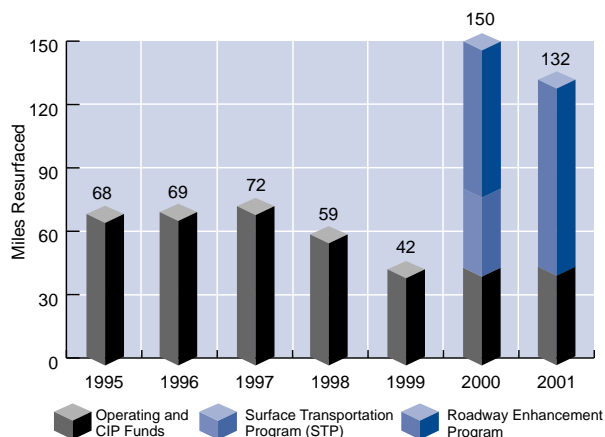
The Roadway Enhancement Program will provide an additional \$26,000,000 for roadway maintenance and repair over two years. When combined with the Surface Transportation Program (Federal) funds expected in Fiscal Year 2000, the funding for roadway repairs in Fiscal Year 2000 will be more than double the current year.

This would provide the highest level of funding for road repair in the City's history. This will have a significant impact on City streets, and will respond to one of the public's most common concerns. Over \$34 million will be available for the maintenance and repair of roadways (including bridges and sidewalks) for the fiscal year. The chart compares the proposed funding to previous years.

ROADWAY REPAIR FUNDING
Fiscal Years 1995 - 2001 (Proposed)



RESURFACING FUNDING HISTORY
Fiscal Years 1995 - 2001 (Proposed)



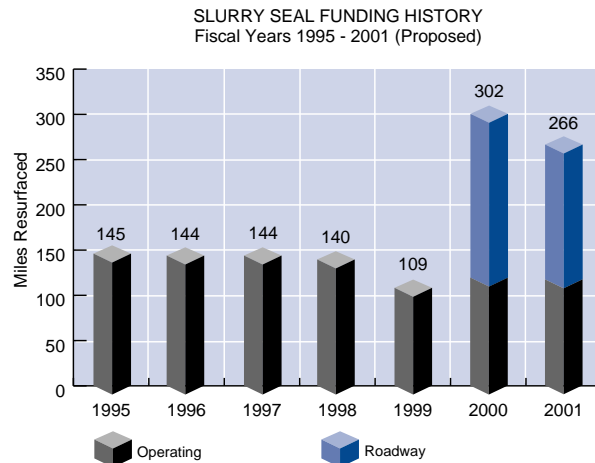
The Enhancement Program will provide funding for an additional 159 miles of resurfacing over two years. With the monies already allocated to resurfacing, this will result in a total 150 miles of resurfacing funded in Fiscal Year 2000. This is a 257% increase over the current year, and 108% over the highest previous year. Much of the work will be done on the more heavily traveled streets of the City, where other functions, such as tree trimming and traffic control maintenance, will be coordinated to improve the overall appearance of the streets.

Policy Issues and Budgetary Themes

Slurry Seal is used to preserve the condition of sound asphalt pavements. As part of this process, crack sealing, and surface repairs are needed prior to sealing. The enhancement program will provide funding for an additional 332 miles of slurry sealing over two years. With the monies already allocated to slurry sealing, this will result in a total of 302 miles of slurry seal placed in Fiscal Year 2000. This is a 177% increase in miles slurry sealed over the current year. The slurry sealing of these streets will not only improve their appearance and extend their service life, but will significantly reduce future maintenance costs.

In addition to the major increase to the resurfacing and slurry seal programs, the Roadway Enhancement Program will also address the City's pothole response program by purchasing two additional pothole patch trucks and two heated asphalt repair trucks. Once delivered and staffed, these vehicles will allow the city to meet its goal of responding to 90% of pothole requests on public streets by the end of the second working day after receipt. The time to make permanent repairs to the areas temporarily patched will also be reduced.

The City does not have a routine program for the maintenance of concrete streets. The enhancement program would allocate approximately \$1,300,000 in Fiscal Year 2000 towards the repair of approximately five blocks of concrete street. Concrete streets in the worst condition will be chosen for repair. Following repair of failed areas, the surface of these concrete streets will be replaced with concrete.



Workers Compensation Reform and Injury Prevention



The goal of Safety and Workers Compensation Enhancement (SaWCE) is to reduce industrial injury claims by 10% and costs by \$1,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2000.

The purpose of SaWCE is to re-establish a comprehensive, integrated, proactive approach to reducing workers compensation, industrial leave, and light duty costs in City departments. SaWCE will utilize enhanced staffing to proactively prevent industrial injuries through a concentration on safety. When injuries do occur, aggressive claims management will be used to facilitate early case resolution, including early return to work.

The Safety and Environmental Health Division has demonstrated a comprehensive hands on approach to safety awareness with a highly visible safety presence in the pilot FOCUS Program. The Workers Compensation Division will re-employ the following medical and disability management techniques:

- Thoroughly and aggressively investigate industrial injury claims to determine a causal relationship to work, industrial leave issues, and possible fraud cases.
- Establish rapport and trust with the injured worker once the claim is accepted through regular communication resulting in a lower litigation rate.
- Provide a complete explanation of benefits, by telephone and in writing, thereby keeping the employee fully informed of eligible benefits. Provide the injured employee information in writing and by telephone regarding each significant event in the case thereby keeping the employee satisfied that the benefits are properly managed and that the City cares for the employees' well being.
- Constant telephone, written, and, when necessary, in person contact with the treating physician by the adjuster regarding treatment, disability and return to work issues, pressing the case to resolution and facilitating a quicker return to work.

Policy Issues and Budgetary Themes

- Maximum use of discounts and utilization programs such as Bill Review which can provide as much as a 30% discount on medical bills other than hospital charges; use of the Hospital Discount Program providing as much as a 45% discount; and use of other treatment discounts resulting in a 10% savings.
- Light duty cases will be monitored and managed with the intent of facilitating earlier return to work.
- Earlier interventions by the Workers Compensation Rehabilitation Unit will facilitate internal placements to reduce vocational rehabilitation maintenance allowance payments.
- Provide a faster QIW (Qualified Injured Worker) determination through enhanced communications with the physician, quicker job description completion and proactive communication with the department regarding return to work options. A quicker QIW determination will provide savings in industrial leave and temporary disability.

This process works as seen from the pilot FOCUS Program accomplishments. In 1997, the FOCUS Program involved a partnership between the Risk Management Department and three major operating departments, including Environmental Services, Park and Recreation, and Transportation. The FOCUS Program achieved a first-year savings of \$786,784, including \$688,575 in the Workers Compensation Fund and \$98,209 in departmental industrial leave funds. In Fiscal Year 1997, injuries were reduced by 91, or 15%, in the three FOCUS departments. The FOCUS Program is also resolving the long-term light duty issue and increasing efficiency by rapidly returning employees to work or facilitating rehabilitation.

In Fiscal Year 1998, the Program saved \$615,165 in comparison with Fiscal Year 1996 in workers compensation expenses and \$55,205 in industrial leave expenses in FOCUS departments. Injuries were reduced by 152, or 25%, in comparison with the number of injuries in Fiscal Year 1996.

To assist departments in optimizing their injury and cost reductions, the Risk Management Department will:

- Establish a departmental liaison program to assist in the investigation of accidental losses and the implementation of corrective measures to reduce accidental loss exposures.
- Meet quarterly with each department and the City Attorney to review loss incidents and their investigation; discuss corrective measures, their effectiveness and their impacts on departmental/divisional operations; and refine departmental/divisional loss management and loss reduction goals.
- Meet quarterly with the City Manager to review loss incidents, corrective measures, and progress toward injury and cost reductions.

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- Provide a quarterly Report to the Mayor and City Council that records injury and cost reductions department-by-department, reviews major loss incidents, and documents corrective measures.

The City Manager commits to the following injury and cost reduction objectives.

- The protection of the City against the financial consequences of accidental losses which are catastrophic in nature.
- The preservation of City assets and public service capabilities from loss, destruction or depletion.
- The minimization of the total long-term cost to the City of all activities related to the identification, prevention and control of accidental losses and their consequences.
- The creation of a system of internal procedures providing a constant reassessment of fluctuating exposure to loss, loss bearing capacity and available financial resources, including insurance.
- The establishment, to the extent possible, of an exposure-free work and service environment in which members of the public, as well as City personnel, can expect a safe environment in the course of their daily pursuits and activities.

SaWCE's cost is \$464,051. This cost includes the addition of 2.00 workers compensation Claims Representatives II, 3.00 workers compensation Claims Clerks, 1.00 Safety Officer and 2.20 Safety Representatives II totaling \$441,441 and miscellaneous non-personnel expenses of \$22,610. This will produce a net savings to the City of \$535,949.

As a component of the enhancement program, the City Manager will work with program staff to develop performance criteria and benchmarks from the data to be tracked from City operations in terms of workers compensation expenditures and injuries. The performance criteria will be utilized to evaluate Business Center Leaders, and Department Directors and other management personnel as part of their overall annual performance evaluations. This key component will bring accountability, management oversight, safety training, and loss prevention practices as a priority into each business center.

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Libraries



On December 1, 1998, the Mayor and City Council adopted the November 1998 Branch Library Facilities Report which provided guidelines for branch libraries and directed the Manager to return to Council with a plan to implement the guidelines over a period of time not to exceed three years. In order to bring existing facilities up to the adopted guidelines, the following three year plan has been developed.

In Fiscal Year 2000, the first year of the three year plan, the following nine branches which meet the minimum guideline of 13,000 square feet and have an annual circulation greater than 185,000 received an additional twenty positions: Carmel Mountain Ranch, Carmel Valley, City Heights/Weingart, Malcolm X/Valencia Park, Mira Mesa, Pacific Beach/Earl & Birdie Taylor, Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Peñasquitos, and Scripps Ranch. Nearly \$200,000 has been designated to improve maintenance and security at all branch libraries, bringing the total first year cost to \$1 million. Additionally, nearly \$700,000 was budgeted for deferred maintenance at branch libraries.

The second year of the plan addresses the needs of the six branches which are less than 13,000 square feet but have an annual circulation greater than 185,000. These branches require an additional 11.80 positions to meet the guidelines. Four positions would also be necessary to meet the guidelines for building maintenance and information systems support. With additional funding for the reserve fund for building improvements, the total required for the second year is \$1,486,862.

The third year would provide funding for three new or expanded branch libraries (Otay Mesa, Point Loma and Serra Mesa) which are anticipated to open in Fiscal Year 2002. Approximately 7 positions plus non-personnel expenses are needed to operate the enlarged facilities based on the proposal, as well as more positions to provide support for the Library's information systems, for a total increase of approximately \$900,000.

City staff is currently developing funding strategies for the second and third years of this program, however, at this time, Fiscal Year 2001 and Fiscal Year 2002 are unfunded.

Property Tax Legislation



California's property tax serves as the main source of funding for schools and local governments. These taxes provide revenues that are relatively stable even during recessions, and may be used flexibly to meet the needs and preferences of local citizens. Although referred to as a local tax, Proposition 13 and its implementing legislation has eliminated most local authority over the tax. During the early 1990s, efforts on behalf of the State to eliminate budget gaps included the shift of property taxes from local governments to schools, through the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF). These shifts reduced the State's obligation to fund schools on a dollar-by-dollar basis, and played a critical role in assisting the State in resolving its budget difficulties.

Now with an economic recovery on track and State budget surpluses, debate on reversing the effects of the property tax shifts is widespread, and several legislative measures have been introduced, though with no success to date. Past measures failed last year in part due to the allocation of State surplus funds to provide tax relief in the form of the tax cut for the Motor Vehicle License Fee.

Several measures were introduced this year to attempt to return property tax monies shifted through ERAF. The Intergovernmental Relations Department recommended and the Rules Committee concurred that the City support the following legislation:

- a) **AB 24 (Maddox) Local Fiscal Relief: property tax revenue allocation**
This bill caps the shift of property tax at this current year's level and allows all property tax growth to be allocated to the local jurisdiction. The apparent advantage of this proposal is its greater likelihood of being passed and approved by the Governor, since it would have less of an impact on the State's General fund.
- b) **AB 304 (Wildman) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocation: local agency relief**
Sponsored by the League of California Cities, this bill includes a phase-in return of property tax taken in the early 90's to cities, counties, and special districts. It phases in

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the return at 10 percent per year over 10 years. The bill identifies the loss of property tax at \$3.4 billion per year.

c) **AB 1194 (Leonard) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocation: local agency relief**

This bill would, beginning in Fiscal Year 1999–2000, reduce the amount of property taxes transferred from local agencies within a county to ERAF in accordance with a yet to be determined schedule. Revenues not allocated to ERAF under this new schedule shall instead be allocated among the local agencies in the county. Each local agency's proportionate share of the total amount of property tax revenues that otherwise would have been allocated to ERAF shall remain with that agency.

d) **AB 1195 (Longville) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocation: local agency relief**

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1999–2000, this bill would cap the ERAF property tax shift at the Fiscal Year 1998–1999 level. Unlike some of the other ERAF bills, it does not propose to completely phase out the ERAF shift. Similar to AB 24, the apparent advantage of this proposal is its greater likelihood of being passed and approved by the Governor, since it would have less of an impact on the State's General Fund.

e) **AB 1347 (Runner) Property tax administration reimbursement: cities and special districts**

This bill would require a county to reduce a city or special district's proportionate share of property tax administrative costs by the amount that those cost arose in connection with any loans made to the county under the State-County Property Tax Administration Program, and the repayment of which was forgiven by the State. Under the program, the County of San Diego was eligible to receive loans up to \$5.4 million, which represents approximately 25% of the County's annual property tax administration budget. (If the County received the maximum amount and loan amounts were forgiven, the City could receive an offset of approximately 25% of its annual property tax administration costs of \$1.9 million. This amounts to approximately \$475,000).

f) **ACA 11 (Briggs) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocation: local agency relief**

This bill proposes a constitutional amendment that would freeze the ERAF shift at the Fiscal Year 1998–1999 level beginning in Fiscal Year 2000–2001. The remaining property tax would be allocated to each agency, based on the proportion of the agency's allocation to the county's ERAF.

g) **SB 165 (Rainey) Local government finance: property tax revenue allocation: local agency relief**

This bill proposes to reverse the property tax shift by transferring an unspecified percentage of ERAF back to local agencies over an undetermined period of years until ERAF is eliminated.

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Despite all of the legislature's attention to return property tax to local government, the State Budget did not significantly address the issue. Approximately \$3.4 million of the \$25.8 million the State has taken annually since 1993 will be returned in Fiscal Year 2000 on a one time basis only. No caps or guarantees against future action by State to continue to take property tax from local government were included in the State Budget.

Summary of Property Tax Shift Legislation

- ✓ Fiscal Year 1993 – Shift set at 9% of City 1992 property tax revenues, with an additional one-time shift of \$1.65 per resident
- ✓ Fiscal Year 1994 – Assembly Bill 8 revised shifts; maximum shift set to \$19.31 per resident, with additional ongoing shift of \$0.99 per resident
- ✓ City of San Diego estimates the Fiscal Year 2000 loss of \$22.40 million from shifts after one-time offsetting measures; other diversions bring total to \$24.5 million.

Summary of Offsetting Measures for Cities

- ✓ Proposition 172 – Sales tax for public safety
- ✓ Citizens Option for Public Safety (COPS) Program – Funds provided to augment front line law enforcement
- ✓ Fines and Forfeiture Funds – Reinstated the full allocation of vehicle code violation revenues to cities from 50% to 100%

Four factors explain the large differences among property tax receipts received by cities and counties. Cities and counties tend to receive more property taxes if they:

- Have many valuable buildings, manufacturing plants, and other developed property within their border.
- Received a large share of countywide property taxes before Proposition 13.
- Provide many municipal services, instead of relying upon other local governments to provide some services.
- Have few large redevelopment projects within their borders.

Per Capita Property Taxes for Large California Cities

(1995 – 1996)

Oakland	\$129
Los Angeles	127
Long Beach	122
Sacramento	105
San Diego	94
Fresno	81
San Jose	61
Anaheim	54
Santa Ana	49
Statewide Average	\$78

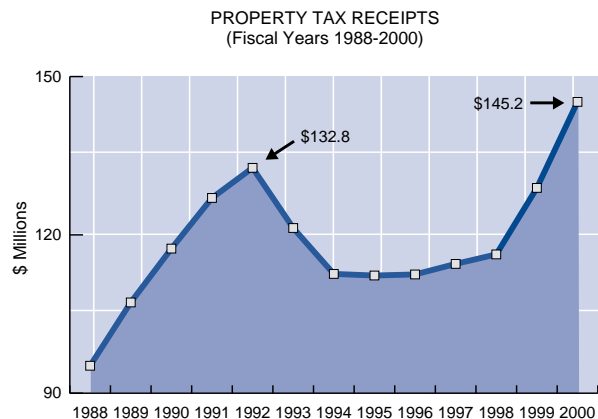
Policy Issues and Budgetary Themes

The amount of property taxes a city receives varies based on a variety of factors. Many of those factors, some of which are noted above, are locally driven and a result of policy decisions made locally. These include economic development efforts to expand the tax base, the extent of services provided and redevelopment efforts.

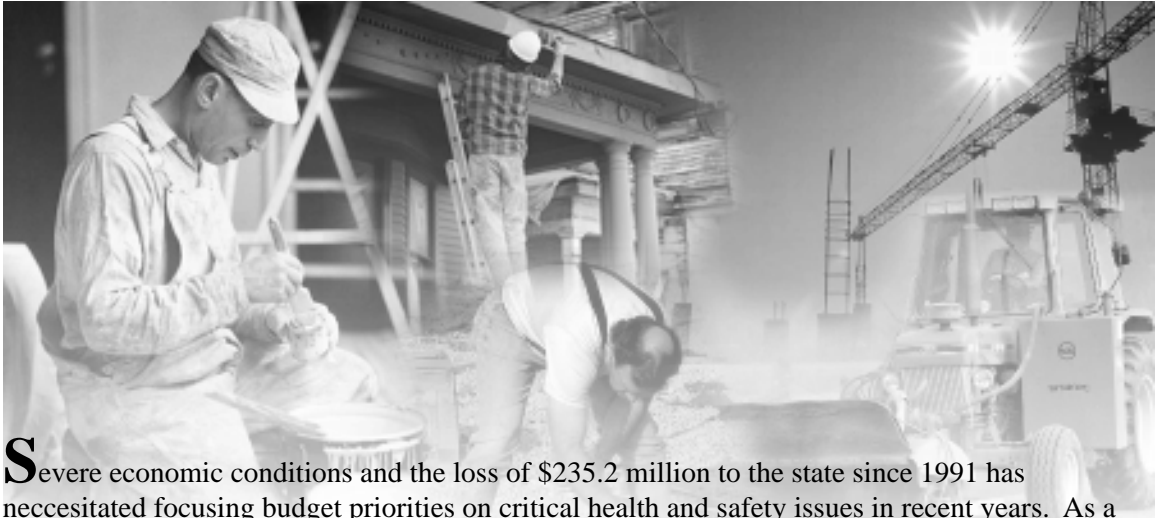
With the passage of Proposition 13, however, cities no longer controlled the property tax rates. Formulas were determined by the State as to how much schools receive from State funds and local property taxes. As a consequence, cities such as San Diego which had a very low tax rate were penalized by incorporating their disproportionately low share of property taxes into State distribution formulas. As a result, significant inequities exist.

Thus far, cities and counties that are not receiving their proportionate share of property taxes have not been successful in challenging the State formulas in the courts or in the legislature.

Projected growth for property tax for Fiscal Year 2000 is now returning to the level of annual growth previously experienced prior to recessionary times. And, for the first time, levels of projected receipts will exceed those in 1992, the last year before the State began diversion of these revenues to provide funding for schools. For the period from Fiscal Year 1981 to 1991, City property tax receipts reflected average annual growth of 12.7%. From Fiscal Year 1991 to Fiscal Year 1997, the average annual growth dropped to -2.1% over the six-year period. The projected growth rate for property taxes for Fiscal Year 2000 is 11.0%.



Deferred Maintenance



Severe economic conditions and the loss of \$235.2 million to the state since 1991 has necessitated focusing budget priorities on critical health and safety issues in recent years. As a result, the City has only been able to complete a portion of the preventive maintenance and normal repairs, creating a deferred maintenance backlog, primarily consisting of roof replacement, heating and cooling systems upgrades, and painting. Continuing to defer these needed repairs results in increased future costs as structural damage and operating costs increase.

An improved economy has led to the availability of additional resources for the area. For Fiscal Year 2000 \$4 million has been allocated to address the highest priority deferred maintenance needs. To develop a comprehensive program to address short and long-term funding for deferred maintenance, an inter-departmental task force has been formed. Their primary tasks are to develop short and long-term strategies that will eliminate the backlog and provide ongoing funding to insure the City can adequately maintain all facilities.

Background

In 1989, a Condition Assessment Report was conducted by a private consultant on 104 facilities representing approximately 62% of the City's total square footage of assets. The 1989 report estimated that approximately \$58 million dollars was needed to address the City's deferred maintenance at that time. In 1998, Facilities Maintenance Division updated the 1989 report to current dollars and added the facilities not covered for a total of 1,426 facilities. The repairs added in 1998 included only roofs, painting, floor coverings and heating and air conditioning systems and was based solely on maintenance records. In order to obtain an accurate and true estimate, comprehensive site inspections of every facility is required.

Recent Initiatives

The Division has initiated the facility assessment process and will identify and prioritize all work, and create a detailed repair schedule for every facility. In Fiscal Year 1999, Facilities Maintenance Division adopted a project management approach coordinating all work for each

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facility using specific crews. In addition, two sets of crews, for General Fund and enterprise fund departments, have been established to insure continuity of service. This restructuring has provided better planning and scheduling, increased efficiency and allowed the Division to be more responsive to customers. Utilizing this approach, the Division completed an additional \$350,000 worth of projects in Fiscal Year 1999 through cost savings. Also, the City Manager was able to allocate an additional \$987,000 for deferred maintenance projects through fourth quarter adjustments.

In addition to maintaining General Fund facilities, Facilities Maintenance Division provides maintenance for enterprise departments and General Fund departments such as Police and Fire via inter-departmental agreements. For Fiscal Year 2000, it is projected that an estimated \$4.1 million of work will be generated through these agreements. This work includes deferred maintenance, tenant improvements, improvements to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act as well as routine maintenance. Projects completed via the Capital Improvements Program have eliminated many deferred maintenance repairs including Qualcomm Stadium, House of Hospitality, House of Charm, Federal Building, Starlight Bowl, Fire Station 11 and many others.

Balboa Park and Mission Bay Park Certificates of Participation

In 1996 the City issued certificates of participation (COP) for Balboa Park and Mission Bay Park improvements (1996A series). In addition, the City refunded the 1991 COPs issued for Balboa Park and Mission Bay Park in order to take advantage of lower interest rates (1996B series). The reserve fund for both series is approximately \$4,236,800. It is proposed that a surety policy be acquired to make the reserve funds available exclusively for improvements in Balboa and Mission Bay Parks. The costs associated with acquiring the surety are \$198,000 which will leave approximately \$4,040,000 for improvements.

Based solely upon the 1989 Condition Assessment Report and subsequent building records, staff identified deferred maintenance needs for facilities in Balboa and Mission Bay Parks. Also, a considerable number of roads and parking lots in both parks are in need of repair and resurfacing. Of the deferred maintenance required, staff identified \$3,340,404 as the highest priority repairs necessary at facilities in Mission Bay Park and Balboa Park. There is also \$500,000 required for immediate road and parking lot repairs as well as \$200,000 required to prepare the specifications and bid packages, and to manage the repair contracts.

Libraries

Library Department has identified \$682,000 in state funds available immediately for branch library deferred maintenance, with four branch libraries (North Park, Beckwourth, Tierrasanta and Balboa) requiring immediate attention. The retrofit of the heating and air conditioning system at the existing Central Library is included in a pilot energy savings program (ESCO). If the ESCO program goes forward, the City could receive up to \$1,600,000 worth of improvements that would be financed at no initial cost to the City and paid back over time through energy savings.

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Task Force Recommendations

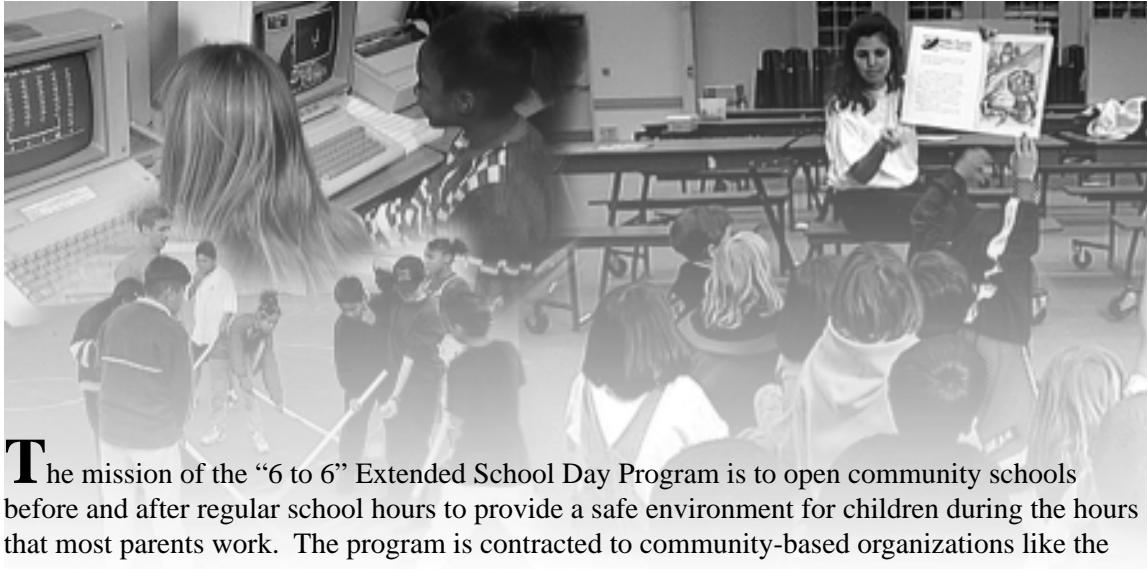
To date the City Manager's task force has identified a number of creative initiatives that can be grouped into three categories: public/private partnerships, lobbying/grant applications and internal financing mechanisms. The concept of creating a "legacy fund" tied to the millennium and/or a "historic building preservation fund" may provide the kind of creative packaging to generate public interest. Organizations such as the Association of General Contractors, Building Industry Association and other industry trade organizations could provide in-kind services as part of an "adopt-a-building" program. Corporations which may have a nexus to a particular facility or type of facility may also be interested in sponsorship. The City's Development Officer will explore these opportunities as the corporate sponsorship program goes forward. Existing fundraising efforts from both Park and Recreation and Library Departments can be integrated into these initiatives.

State budget surplus money, state funds for local governmental relief, estimated at as much as \$220 million, and AB18 monies estimated at \$15 million may be available for deferred maintenance. State and federal grants may also provide additional funding and should be aggressively pursued. There are also low interest loans available up to \$5 million per year through the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank. Some jurisdictions have also found it extremely useful to establish special purpose 501(c)(3) non-profit corporations in order segregate funds for this purpose.

These proposed initiatives, combined with the actions currently underway will provide the framework for developing a comprehensive short and long-term strategy to address deferred maintenance.

Policy Issues and Budgetary Themes

“6 to 6” Extended School Day Program



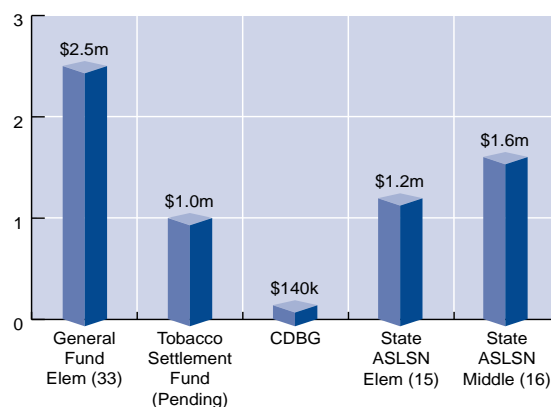
The mission of the “6 to 6” Extended School Day Program is to open community schools before and after regular school hours to provide a safe environment for children during the hours that most parents work. The program is contracted to community-based organizations like the YMCA, SAY, Harmonium, and Medallion School Partnerships. These organizations offer academic enrichment, homework assistance, literacy tutoring, visual and performing arts, music, conflict resolution, health, social skills development, sports, and recreation activities.

In 1995, the Mayor’s “Safe Schools Task Force,” consisting of Mayor Susan Golding, the Superintendent of San Diego City Schools, school principals, the County Juvenile Court Judge, a County juvenile probation officer, the City Manager, the City Attorney, the Chief of Police, and other interested parties, developed three goals for the safety of students. The goals were: to close school campuses during lunch time, to enforce curfew and truancy laws, and to open schools before and after school to provide the “6 to 6” Program during hours that most parents work. Each of these three goals has been implemented for the safety of children and families in our communities.

Last year, the “6 to 6” Program was started at 31 elementary school sites in cooperation with the San Diego Unified School District. The “6 to 6” Program was funded in FY 1999 at \$1.7 million and served over 2,000 children.

For FY 2000, the City Council approved \$2.5 million for the “6 to 6” Program. Additionally, a \$2.8 million After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership (ASLSN) Program grant was received from the California State Department of Education. The combined funding will operate 64 “6 to 6” programs at 48 elementary schools and 16 middle schools, which will serve over 6,000 children and youth this year.

“6 TO 6” PROGRAM FUNDING SOURCES
Fiscal Year 2000



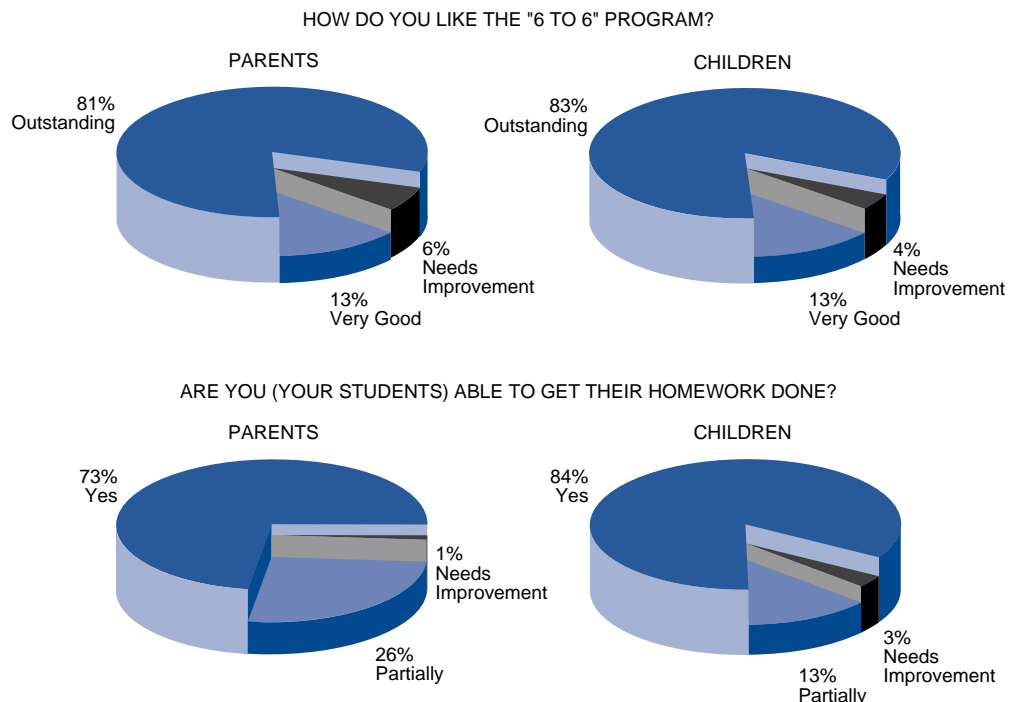
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As additional funding becomes available, the ultimate goal is to expand the “6 to 6” Extended School Day Program to all schools within the City, including the San Diego Unified School District, San Ysidro and South Bay School Districts, and selected schools in the Chula Vista , Sweetwater, and Poway Unified School Districts.

The “6 to 6” Programs are open at school sites daily, typically one hour before the school’s free breakfast program, 6:30 AM, and from the school dismissal time until 6:00 PM. Each program includes the following components:

- **Academic Enrichment:** Homework assistance, literacy tutoring, math, science, mentoring and computer skills.
- **Enrichment Activities:** Visual arts, crafts, performing arts, music, dance, recreation, games, sports and field trips.
- **Youth Development:** Leadership, team building, conflict resolution, health, nutrition, substance abuse prevention education, social skills development and violence prevention.
- **Community Involvement:** Community service projects, parent involvement and education, community volunteers, mentoring, AmeriCorps volunteers, and community based organization collaboratives.

A satisfaction survey of the “6 to 6” Program was conducted last year among 1,320 children and 900 parents utilizing the program. The results demonstrated that 96% of children rated the “6 to 6” Program as “very good” to “outstanding,” and 94% of parents rated the “6 to 6” Program as “very good” to “outstanding.” Both parents (99%) and children (98%) indicated that they liked the “6 to 6” staff. A comprehensive outcome-based evaluation will be conducted in FY 2000 to measure the impact of the “6 to 6” Program on levels of academic achievement, homework completion, and the safety of children and youth in our community.



Policy Issues and Budgetary Themes

“6 to 6” Program Locations

The City Council and San Diego Unified School District entered into a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on August 2, 1999 that names the City of San Diego as Fiscal Lead Agency for the “6 to 6” Program and the San Diego Unified School District as the Facility Lead Agency. The MOU specifies that three classrooms, an auditorium and media center or library will be made available before and after school at each site. The “6 to 6” Extended School Day Program is operating successfully at all 64 sites, 48 elementary and 16 middle schools.

Elementary Schools			Middle/Junior High Schools
Adams	Emerson/Bandini	Lafayette	Bell Junior High
Baker	Encanto	Linda Vista	Clark Middle
Balboa	Euclid	Logan	Correia Junior High
Barnard	Freese	Marshall	Farb Middle
Bayview Terrace	Fulton	McKinley	Keiller Middle
Bethune	Gage	Miller	Kroc Middle
Bird Rock	Hamilton	Nye	Lewis Junior High
Birney	Hancock	Oak Park	Mann Middle
Boone	Hickman	Our Lady of Angels	Marston Middle
Brooklyn	Jackson	Penn	Memorial Junior High
Carson	Jefferson	Rosa Parks	Montgomery Middle
Central	Juarez	Rowan	O’Farrell Community
Chesterton	Kennedy	Valencia Park	Pacific Beach Middle
Chollas	Kimbrough	Walker	Roosevelt Junior High
Crown Point	King	Washington	Taft Middle
Dailard	Knox	Webster	Wilson Middle